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THE BABIES OF KAZAN.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

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A HOSPITAL FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN.

The bonny baby seated in the foreground of the picture was found on the frozen river bank. She was picked up by two "Sisters" and taken to the Hospital, and as her parentage and name were unknown, she was afterwards christened "Dwina." Owing to the care and attention lavished upon her there she is none the worse for her terrible experience.

Notes and News.

Lord Kitchener's Work for Women in Egypt.

Among the many appreciative notices of the successful activities of Lord Kitchener's life we believe no word has been said of the improvements he brought about in the position of women in Egypt. He extended their opportunities of education and promoted the organisation of a supply of trained midwives for the poorer classes. No representative of England in Egypt did more to promote the uplifting of the women than the great soldier whose loss we are all deploring. His interest in education was probably a family tradition. Many of his near relatives have been, or are, heads of schools, or, in other respects, leaders in the educational world. It will be remembered that when, after fourteen years of steady work, his object was accomplished, the Mahdi overthrown, and the British and Egyptian flag planted at Khartoum on the spot where Gordon had fallen, Kitchener's plan of "avenging Gordon" and of celebrating his own victory, was to found a college called by the name of Gordon, to be for all time a seat of learning and enlightenment for the Arabs of the Soudan. He appealed to the British public for funds to carry out this project, and did not appeal in vain.

A Transport Flying Column.

Mrs. Harley has returned from Salonika for a month's rest before undertaking fresh work. Under the French military authorities, the hospital at Salonika will continue its work, of which Mrs. Harley will give a full account in our next issue, and the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee now proposes to send a Transport Flying Column, in charge of Mrs. Harley, to be attached to the Serbian Army. Nothing can, however, be decided until the sanction of the Serbian Government can be obtained, but the Committee hope to get this in the course of a few days.

It is intended that the column shall go up as near to the front as it can, to meet stretcher cases at the nearest possible place for cars, give first aid, and transport the wounded to the regular hospitals. The need of transport in the Serbian army is most acute just at present. Indeed, all through the war the wounded have suffered from the difficulty of getting them down to the hospitals. Mrs. Harley has studied the question out there, and discussed it with the authorities, and she is convinced that the help of a Transport Column is most urgently needed. The Committee propose to send out special cars suitable for use over such bad roads. It is intended to send six ambulance-cars, one lorry, and one motor-kitchen, which will provide nourishment for the wounded. The *personnel* under Mrs. Harley's charge will consist of two doctors, two trained nurses, four or five orderlies, and eight chauffeurs. The Unit will take its own tents and all necessary equipment, but will travel as light as it can in order to get up as near the dressing-station as possible.

Women as Workmates.

At the annual conference of the National Union of Clerks opened at Birmingham on Saturday, the President (Mr. John Lindsay) said that one of the most noticeable features of these times was the wonderful way in which office work had been baited for women and girls. It seemed they were to live on patriotism and phrases. The employers must not make temporary women clerks their dupes for more profit during the absence of enlisted clerks. There was need for organisation of the women who were replacing men, and for a persistent demand for equal pay for equal work. He confidently relied on the earnest work of their women comrades who customarily earned their living in offices to help them to prevent a set-back to prospects that were so well advanced before the war.

The same confidence in women as workmates was shown by Mr. John Beard in his presidential address at the opening of the Workers' Union Conference at Birmingham. "Whilst the old type of trade unionist," he declared, "may swear by his traditions, the new trade unionist, whose ideals of life are beyond this stage, must put aside fetish and superstition. The part that women are going to play is not a part that will have evil results, but a part that will teach them responsibility and give them confidence. Women are bringing revolution into the industrial world. They are going to be responsible for an amazing increase in the powers of production, and they are going to be on our side."

"Elle ou Lui?"

"The Frenchwoman's dress," says Pierre Hamp, in *The Figaro*, "is the model for all the world Before the war her skirts were tight sheaths, and she used as little material as possible. Industry suffered from these fashions. By cutting down her finery woman imposed misery upon the textile workers. . . ." (Alas! alas! Pierre Hamp, that such specious fallacies should *still* pass muster for economic truths!)

"But war," he continues ironically, "has brought back prosperity to those industries. In all France there is not cloth enough nor leather enough to equip our troops, and prices have doubled. So woman has increased the width of her skirts because cloth is scarce; linen-thread is hardly to be had, so she wears lace; fine lawn is wanted for our aeroplanes, so white petticoats have come in . . . leather is dear, so woman cannot do with low shoes but must have high boots, even if they cost 80 francs per pair." Quite true; and still more severe things might be said of unpatriotic fashions and their creators, but the sublime "creator" of these preposterous demands, after all, is not "Elle" but "Lui." For how many of the "grand faiseurs" are women? How many of the manufacturing firms? How many of the capitalists who find the money for these concerns? How many of the newspaper proprietors, whose so-called "woman's page" in the paper often consists of barely-disguised trade advertisements?

When a protest was raised by English women, in 1915, against the drastic changes—which few of them desired—in the fashions, they were met with every sort of plea for extravagance. The oft-disproved dishonest argument was put forward that finery is good for trade; and the purveyors of finery did not even hesitate to appeal to their customers to "pity the work-girl"; to cry aloud that true philanthropy consisted in buying useless, fragile, extravagant dresses and underwear to keep the workers in employment. By this philanthropy the manufacturer and the draper certainly benefited. It is incredible that Pierre Hamp (or anybody else) has the *naiveté* to suppose that "woman" decides on the width or the length of her garments. The male dressmaker, the manufacturer, and the capitalist, "screened by a petticoat," share that responsibility among them. It is they who engineer the "drastic" change which compels every woman to adopt a new style of dress; it is they who divide the proceeds. All of them have their living to make, and frequent changes of fashion bring grist to the mill.

Help for the Dustman.

There is a shortage of labour in the dust-removal department, as in so many others. How to lighten the work for the depleted staff is no doubt a question which urban and other councils are trying to cope with just now, so that a word of warning uttered by the writer of a letter to *The Woman's Dreadnought* is a word in season.

The Barking Urban Council, wishing to reduce the task of their dustmen, have issued an order to every householder in Barking to carry the dustbins to the front of the house for the dustmen to remove. The men wait, accordingly, while the women bring the dustbin out through the kitchen and front room to the street door. The disadvantages of this method are obvious. The weight is a dangerous one for women to carry, especially for the old people, and the young wives whose husbands have gone to the war Some women are getting their children to carry the dust, at the risk of rupture; others give small tips (which they cannot afford) to the men to lift the heavy weight for them. The whole wasteful dustbin problem awaits a satisfactory solution. Possibly, some day, co-operative enterprise will do what many a private householder has done already, and the contents of the dustbin will provide the hot-water supply, not for one house but for a whole row of cottages, while the actual dust left over will be removed from the boiler-house.

National Health Insurance.

In view of the deficiencies in the National Health Insurance scheme revealed by the Report of the Departmental Committee on Approved Society Finance, the Council of Faculty of Insurance have appointed a Commission of Investigation. The Commission will consider these reports and any further reports that the Departmental Committee may issue, and will review the whole position of National Insurance. Representative Women's Organisations are nominating members to serve on the Commission.

A Children's Hospital in Eastern Russia.

Poignant stories of suffering among the refugees in Russia reached England early last autumn. Within a very short time the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies formulated a scheme by which they could offer assistance to the Russian Committees who were making valiant efforts to deal with the terrible conditions of these miserable people. Russia, prepared to receive them in thousands, was quite unable to cope with them in millions. All available medical aid had been commandeered for the army, and every woman who could in any way be trained for work among the soldiers had been pressed into the service of the wounded, whose numbers far exceed those of any other belligerent country.

The Flight into the Interior.

Fleeing before the relentless foe, melancholy crowds of homeless refugees thronged the roads. In the absence of their menfolk, many of the women had managed to keep going the little farms from which they gained a livelihood, and when at last they were compelled to leave their homes, they could take very little with them save their children, often carrying in their arms tiny new-born babies. They tramped for weary miles—men, women, and children—in an endless stream. By night they camped in the woods or at the side of the road, getting food as best they could on the way. Transit by train was almost impossible, as the claims of the army came first; troops, munitions of war, provisions, wounded, had all to be dealt with before the refugees could be given place. And if at last an empty train were available, into which the people were literally packed, in many cases they had to wait for days in a railway siding. These journeys were filled with horror; so crowded were the fugitives that they only had standing room; no kind of privacy was possible; disease and death were their travelling companions. It was equally bad for those who travelled by road, and hundreds of wooden crosses mark the graves of those who have died on the way. Children succumbed in enormous numbers. Babies were born and died; little children dropped behind, died, or were lost.

Russia's Effort.

When the crowds of homeless people poured into the Russian towns, there was no house-room for most of them. Wooden *baraks* were run up as quickly as possible, feeding centres were established, and a certain amount of clothing was provided; but there were few hospitals and few facilities for dealing with the large number of maternity cases among the refugee women. The Tatiana Committee, therefore, gratefully accepted an offer from the N.U.W.S.S. to provide doctors and nurses to staff a Maternity Hospital, which was in course of construction at Petrograd under the auspices of that Committee, and in December of last year an administrator and a nursing organiser went to Russia to arrange preliminaries. Early in January the staff left for Petrograd, taking with them drugs and clothing and necessary equipment, and the Maternity Hospital in Petrograd has now been in full working order for some months. The Medical Administrator, Dr. Mabel May, came back from Russia a few weeks ago to report progress, and to discuss the possibilities of future work. She had been in communication with the Russian Zemstvos in the Province of Kazan, and brought back a detailed report of the terrible need for skilled medical help among the refugees, and especially among the children. Dreadful have been the privations which they have undergone during the winter. Herded indiscriminately in ill-constructed buildings with very little light and no drainage, or crowded into underground cellars, the children have in many cases been unable to go out for lack of adequate clothing. Their bodies have been starved, and their minds too; as during long, wearisome days they had nothing with which to occupy themselves; while the men and women had become so demoralised by sorrow and suffering that they were in the grip of despair, and powerless to make any effort to better the general conditions.

What the Students did for the Children.

We are told that in some of these terrible buildings babies lay dead on rude beds on the floor, and children suffering from all kinds of disease were almost untended, in the few feet of floor-space which was all that a whole family could claim. Fortunately, in the town of Kazan itself, there is a university, and some of its students took up with great devotion the care of the refugees. They housed them as well as they could, lived among them, provided them with useful occupations, and did all in their power to rouse in them feelings of hope for the future. But when the long vacation came, the students were obliged to relinquish their work, and an urgent appeal was made to the British Women to carry it on. The work is additionally necessary in the summer, after the spring thaw which opens the river courses, for the refugees are being drafted along the great waterways to the grain-growing districts along the Volga and its tributaries, and are bringing in their train infectious diseases of all kinds. Typhus has been prevalent during the winter, and now small-pox, cholera, and dysentery are rife. Naturally the native inhabitants of the towns and villages upon whom the refugees are quartered also contract these diseases, and unless steps are taken immediately to deal with them, the epidemics will become widespread over the country. Dr. May was able to place before the Urban Council, or Zemstvos, in Kazan, which was sitting while she was there, an offer of skilled workers, and we are told that when our offer of help came before the meeting, everyone present rose in token of respect.

Equipment for the hospital has been provided by the Great Britain to Poland Fund, who have also promised most generously to pay the monthly bills for maintenance.

The Babies at Kazan.

While the Zemstvos have made magnificent efforts to provide for the refugees, and have secured in the main the bare necessaries of food, shelter, and clothing, they admit that military conditions have prevented adequate care for the children, among whom the mortality has been terrible, though the full extent will never be known. In Moscow, for instance, 75 per cent. of the refugee children were carried off by measles alone! Hundreds of thousands have already perished, hundreds of thousands more are orphaned, or lost, having been separated from their parents or other relatives in the flight, and only a small percentage of these can be provided for in "homes," at a time when it is of vital importance that the nation should preserve the lives of its children. Two buildings have been placed at our disposal in Kazan, and even now a staff of English women-doctors and nurses are hard at work organising and equipping them as children's hospitals for infectious diseases. A large out-patients department will be established in connection with the hospitals, and it is hoped that a School for Mothers will help the refugee women to tend their children well and wisely in the future. We shall appreciate the opportunities now given of lending aid to our gallant Ally who has for so long borne alone the brunt of the enemy's onslaught in the East. The future will be in the hands of the children of to-day; it is for the women of every country to see to it that their hands are made strong to deal worthily with that future and its difficulties.

FAREWELL TO DR. MAY AND HER PARTY.

A large party assembled at King's Cross the middle of last week to see off our fourth party to Russia, Dr. King Atkinson and Dr. Hall and four nurses in charge of Dr. May, who will now act as Medical Administrator in Russia, in co-operation with Miss Moberley as civil administrator. All those who have met Dr. May, or heard her speech at Mrs. Russell's successful little meeting in Chelsea, on June 5th, have been much impressed with her ability, as well as with her simple sincerity and her dignity of character. She is an ardent Suffragist, and feels, as do other women war workers, that women are daily hampered in their usefulness by not being full citizens.

WHO WILL ADOPT A NURSE?

Nurses are so desperately needed for the refugees in Russia, that we appeal to any Association of the National Union, or to any individual, to undertake the responsibility of equipping and sending one nurse to Russia, and of paying her salary out there until the end of the year. £98, or £14 a month for seven months, will pay for a nurse at Kazan, in the new infectious diseases hospital for children (which we have just opened and which we are pledged to staff until January), or it would pay for a nurse at the receiving point at Chistopol, or in one of the village hospitals at Izgara, Chulpanoff, or Stara Chilna, or for a nurse to accompany the motor ambulance in Galicia. Who will adopt a nurse for Stara Chilna, Chulpanoff, Izgara, Chistopol, Kazan, or Galicia?

"A Shadowy Page of Economic History."

By Mrs. Stocks.

II.

In justice to the German Government it must be confessed that, in the case of bread, at least, its administrative machinery has moved like clockwork; with bread, at least, the powers of Wilhelmstrasse appear to have asserted themselves quickly and decisively, without waiting for the pressure of hardship or the bitterness of recrimination. The first shadow of the bread control fell upon the Berlin bakeries during the second month of war. These establishments had, it appears, been defrauding the guileless Hausfrauen by tampering with the weight of loaves; the 70 pfennig 5-lb. loaf dwindled to 4 lbs., and public indignation began to mutter. A remedy was immediately forthcoming, and on September 12th bakeries throughout the Mark of Brandenburg were directed to exhibit inside and outside their premises a specified table of weights and prices, while scales were to be provided at every counter, wherewith the suspicious customer might test his purchase. Needless to say, the order found little favour among those against whom it was directed. The trade, it was asserted, had not been previously consulted; differences in rent, &c., made a uniform bread price impracticable; it was impossible to avoid changes in weight through exposure to the air; the whole measure was a poor return for the large quantities of bread which had been distributed as relief by the master-bakers; finally, if the price of bread did rise, and undoubtedly it had risen, it was the fault not of the bakers but of the flour merchants, who, in their turn, were demanding high prices.

It is to the corn exchange and provincial market reports that we must turn for the next stage in the coming of the bread regulation; and throughout October official circles were busily employed in the compilation of an imperial scale of maximum corn prices, designed for the confusion of the speculator and the relief of bakers and bread eaters alike. The terms of the final measure as it appeared on October 28th, the dislocation which it brought to the entire German corn trade during the autumn months, and the ingenious forms of evasion by which its provisions were set at nought, are too complicated to be dealt with here; suffice to say, it constitues one of the first striking economic failures of the war, and provides some instructive information for advocates of State price control. It should be noted, however, that although the actual maximum price clauses were based on the assumption that the existing high market rates were due to the machinations of speculators, nevertheless the Government spoke openly of corn, and in particular of wheat scarcity, and took the opportunity of issuing at the same time three important "economy orders."

The first order forbade the use of bread-corn for fodder; the second provided for the coarser, and therefore more economical grinding of corn; the third prescribed a 10 per cent. rye addition to wheat flour and a 5 per cent. addition of potato to rye meal. It is from this last order that we can trace the appearance of the famous "war-bread," that grey mixture of rye and potatoes, officially stamped with the sinister letter "K" for "Krieg," and recommended for public consumption in a multitude of inspired eulogies on the part of the middle-class Press.

From the end of 1914, events began to move rapidly in the direction of complete control. Growing insistence on the necessity of corn and flour economy may be traced in the contemporary press, and increasing efforts on the part of isolated local authorities to achieve such economy by a piece-meal policy of cake-prohibition, &c. On January 5th came a second group of Imperial "economy orders," prescribing still coarser grinding, an increased rye and potato percentage, the limitation of cake making, and the prohibition of baking at night, which last revolutionary provision put an end to the pleasant and almost universal German custom of new rolls for breakfast.

Hardly had the public discarded mourning for its depleted breakfast table, than a new measure of control was forced upon it. On January 25th the famous Imperial corn confiscation order appeared, with its forty-three intricate clauses and its implied confession of the maximum price breakdown. All corn and wheat supplies were declared confiscate in the interests of the Imperial Government, all meal supplies in the interests of the local authorities. For the distribution of the corn so acquired, a complicated scheme was outlined. The central authorities were to supply the local authorities, according to their notified need. The local authorities, in their turn, were responsible for ensuring an equal and economical distribution to consumers, for which purpose they were invested by the order with wide sumptuary powers. The effect of the measure was therefore to monopolise the entire corn trade in the hands of the central government, acting through the semi-official "War Corn Co.," at the same time to entrust the local authorities with its eventual distribution. It is to the local authorities therefore that we must turn for the final developments which led up to the existing minute control.

In Berlin the final steps came quickly; on January 31st the municipal authorities limited the amount of bread consumed per head per week to 2.000 grs. (4¼ lbs.). During the weeks which followed, it transpired that many persons were considerably exceeding their prescribed ration, and the city fathers laid their heads together for the purpose of hammering out some device for effective limitation. The scheme adopted was, as is well known, the bread-card system. Household lists were drawn up, 170 "Bread Commissions" (local voluntary bodies), were called into being to undertake the necessary work of distribution in the greater-Berlin area, and on February 22nd the Berlin bread-card system actually came into force. These Berlin bread cards—each locality appears to possess a pet set of its own—are described by the contemporary press as being about the size of post cards, bearing around their edges perforated tickets for prescribed amounts, somewhat resembling postage stamps. For every purchase of bread, or alternatively of flour, the equivalent ticket must be handed to the baker, who in his turn receives meal from the local authorities in proportion to the number of tickets accumulated by him. Throughout the month which followed the publication of the confiscation order, local authorities in all parts of Germany came into line with the regulation of their bread consumption on the card principle; and, finally, on March 15th, 1915, the adoption of such a system became compulsory on all local authorities, by order of the Imperial Chancellor.

From the spring of 1915 to the present day, this incredibly complex piece of administrative machinery appears to have worked extraordinarily smoothly. From time to time the ration has been supplemented or reduced, according to official estimates of available supplies, and during the summer of 1915 the central machinery was overhauled, and subjected to a certain amount of Parliamentary and Press criticism; but apart from the abolition of the "War Corn Co." and its resurrection in the form of a full-blown "Imperial Corn Dept.," the organisation remains substantially the same. It is not in the bakers' shops, but in the butchers' and dairies that the "war bread spirit" fails to-day. Nevertheless, the story of the coming of bread cards forms an extraordinarily important chapter in the history of German food legislation. Its central machinery has served as model for a number of less coherent food projects; the bread card has played its part in sales other than that of bread; while the devoted "Bread Commissions" form a nucleus of voluntary local activity which has been utilised, and will be further utilised, for wider schemes of municipal distribution.

For Students of International Relations.

The Economics of Militarism.

In view of the coming Economic Conference at Paris, M. Henri Hauser has written this sketch of trade organisation in Germany in the place of an exhaustive book originally planned by him. It is to be hoped that the larger work will be completed in the course of time; but readers who would probably never attempt the study of the international aspects of the problems of German trade on a large scale, have, in the meantime, a well-arranged volume, very easy to read, for it is written in that lucid way of which French writers have the secret, and more entertaining than nine novels out of ten.*

Industrial Germany is a mushroom growth. Huge manufacturing cities have sprung up in less than forty years; an immense amount of money has been invested in machinery, in experiments, in chemical research, and other kinds of applied sciences. To pay interest on this enormous outlay there has been a rapid and immense increase in output.

In spite of the growth of population Germany has been unable to absorb the products of her factories, and has suffered

* *Les Méthodes allemandes d' Expansion économique.* By Henri Hauser. (Paris: Armand Colin. London: Hachette et Cie. 2s. 8d.)

—at times severely—from over-production. As a measure of self-protection the smaller German manufacturers, between 1870 and 1900, began to combine together to regulate their output and the prices they charged for their goods. These organisations are, in a certain sense, trade unions, but the members of the Kartels (as they are called) are not workmen but manufacturers. It is the Kartel that decides (for example) the selling price of steel rails and girders, of cotton yarns, of bricks, and certain kinds of paper. The Kartel also decides how many girders and steel rails, or bricks, or how much paper, or potash shall be put upon the market within the German Empire. Stringent regulations were made to prevent secret under-selling. The whole output of the associated manufacturers, therefore, is put at the disposal of a *Verkaufsbureau*, which controls all sales in the interests of the Kartel, and fixes the prices. An inquisitional and expensive system of surveillance, which would not be tolerated in England or France, checks the accounts of every firm, and at any moment the inspector may come in and go through the books and take stock of the business. Fines may be imposed by the inspector for every ton delivered above or below the limit. By a whole elaborate system of regulations and penalties the individual is kept under this tyrannical control of the trade. The German manufacturer within the Kartel "cannot call his soul his own."

For a time the Imperial Government vehemently opposed the Kartels, which seemed to be a growing and dangerous rival power within the State. The coal combine, in particular, was objectionable to authority. "There was an epic struggle fought between the King of Prussia (who is himself a coal merchant and owns large coal territories) and the Coal Kings of the Kartel" (page 179). But in the end it was the State which gave way, the better to gain Imperial ends. The State, in this instance at any rate, preferred peaceful penetration to fighting so powerful a rival; the State took shares in the Kartel, and ended by controlling it from *within*. For the Prusso-German State began to realise that in the Kartel they had a new and very powerful weapon of offence and defence. And with this discovery a new system grew up, under State encouragement, of manufacturing goods for export. The State regulated the price of coal to the manufacturer. Cheap coal was issued to manufacturers which the Prussian Government decided to assist; and, in particular, coal was supplied at special prices to the steel trades for *export* work. For each ton of Bessemer steel *for export* the manufacturer, for instance, was allowed 150 kilogrammes of coal, and, for every ton of cast-iron, 1,100 kilos of coke, and so forth.

Every difficulty in the way of export in the steel and iron trades was smoothed out of their path. Special rates for railway carriage (railways being State-controlled) were charged on certain goods for export; sea-freights (again State-controlled) were secretly lowered beneath actual cost to enable the German manufacturer to undersell manufacturers abroad in their own markets (page 146). German railway companies actually carried goods for export at a loss.

The supply of various chemicals was also regulated on similar lines. Phenic acid, for example, was chosen by the Government as a subsidised industry. It was supplied at such cheap rates (for export) that French manufacturers discontinued making it, and relied entirely upon Germany for their supplies. At the outbreak of war, phenic acid (an indispensable element in explosives) was not to be had! Carefully the Prussian Government studied the bearing of this or that trade upon war preparation, and sedulously undersold competitors, until the monopoly remained in German hands. Sometimes the Prussian-German State went further still. A very curious chapter in economic history is the story of the recent Possehl trial for high treason, when the property of a wealthy citizen of Lubeck, a personal friend of the Kaiser, was confiscated to the Empire, which thus became possessed of enormous holdings in Swedish and Norwegian iron and copper mines,

Among the problems which must assuredly be dealt with after the war, and probably at the Paris Conference, will be this special and grave aspect of future trade relations—when trade is not an honest exchange of the products of industry but an ingenious and far-sighted preparation for war, and an insidious attack upon a neighbour. The Allies have not been the only sufferers. Predatory trade has been so heavy a drain on Germany's economic strength that probably it has been one of many causes that have brought on this war. It was commonly said in South Germany, in 1913, that the economic strain was fast exhausting the nation.

Is there no way of meeting this insidious militarism at work within the factory walls except by the "boycott of Germany" advocated in a spirit of retaliation? M. Hauser rejects this idea as "an evil dream." His contribution to the discussion is a recommendation that all the Powers after the war should adopt a system similar to that introduced by Canada and followed by New Zealand and South Africa. Wherever imported goods are invoiced at a price lower than the price current in the country of origin, a special tax is levied to bring the cost of the goods to the normal level. Secondly, he looks to a growth of the spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of industries; and, lastly, he says, "There is not only much to be done; our whole attitude of mind must be changed. Our manufacturers must be made to understand how much needless expense they would save, and how far more economically they could do their work by a national use of the laboratory, and by constantly summoning the chemists into council."

C. A. D.

For the "Common Cause."

The two years since the outbreak of war have brought abundance of new problems for us all, and of these, The Common Cause, like every publishing venture, has had its full share. The first outstanding practical difficulty, how to reduce as far as possible our working expenses and to maintain the circulation, were met to a large extent by care and foresight on the part of the management and the loyalty of thousands of faithful friends—readers and writers too—who, through all the heavy pressure of war work and war burdens, have kept up their interest in The Common Cause. So for nearly two years we have been able to come through unprosperous times without making a public appeal for financial aid. But now—

We need at least £500 at once to "carry on" THE COMMON CAUSE.

WILL YOU HELP?

Never has THE COMMON CAUSE been more useful; never has it been so important a factor in the Suffrage work of the Societies.

We Want to Increase our Usefulness.

All over the country women are taking up new work, and finding new openings. In the nineteenth century numerous kinds of work (including practically all well-paid work) were laid under a mysterious taboo—"not suitable for women"; and "a woman could not possibly manage to do" what thousands of women have done and are doing to-day. The hard and fast lines between men's work and women's work are no longer drawn, and in the future, where such distinctions are made, we may hope that they will not be purely arbitrary. But now, during the time of experiment, it is necessary to watch and record the results for future guidance, to note every bit of successful work done in a new field. The nation is learning where its strength lies.

We want to keep the record of these discoveries. Women and girls are looking out anxiously for something which they can do for the country. We want, in The Common Cause, to give them all the information necessary. And because the cost of collecting information at first hand, and of verifying reports, has now to be met out of the very scanty resources, we need money to make this possible.

We want more illustrations, to give readers and the public a more vivid idea of all the work being done by Women-Suffragists at home and abroad in the Allied countries; the hospital work for the wounded, the co-operative schemes, the munition and "welfare" work, the care of babies and children, and all the wide fields covered by the Women's Interest Committees. For we want not only to maintain, but to increase our circulation.

Public interest in women's work is very keen. The story of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia, told week by week in The Common Cause, has found a new and widening circle of readers. Our work in Russia for Polish refugees is breaking new ground, bringing us in touch with the Women's Suffrage movement in Russia.

Few Suffrage meetings are held now-a-days, and our members are all busy with "war work," but however busy we are, we all want to keep in close touch with each other and with the work of our societies for the Suffrage.

We shall be grateful for every donation, however small, so please send to The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. All cheques and postal orders should be crossed Williams Deacon's Bank, and all treasury notes should be sent in registered envelopes.

FOR BRITAIN'S WELFARE.

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The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

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Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.

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TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 50,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, and are devoting their organisation to various efforts which have for their object the sustaining of the vital strength of the nation.

Our Girls in War Time.

The report of the Women Patrols' Committee, issued by the National Union of Women Workers, is very pleasant reading. In sixty-nine places in England, two in Ireland, and about twenty in Scotland, there are centres in working order, and over 2,000 Patrols are on the English register. It is difficult to praise too highly these voluntary workers, who, in the words of the report, have taken up a service which is never under the limelight, "without the glamour of excitement to urge them on and help them to sustain their enthusiasm." It is quiet, unostentatious, useful work, inspired by the love of their kind, which these women have done and are doing; but it is meeting with recognition on all sides.

Foremost with praise are the station officials, who say what a difference the women patrols have made; and the constabulary of various areas, notably of Dublin, say that the patrol movement is responsible for much improvement in the streets.

One of the most difficult and troublesome problems is the quite young girl of of fifteen or sixteen, of what is often called the lower middle class. She finds it easy to obtain work which provides her with ample pocket-money, and, after a day of constraint, and more or less monotonous work, her craving for excitement and movement is, too often, worked off in noisy romping in public places. Workers in Girls' Clubs know well the sudden burst of exhilaration and over-high spirits at the end of the day, the reaction after the day's work, and the fatigue that only shows itself at the end of the evening. Now that the excitement of war-time has to be reckoned with in addition, it is perhaps not to be wondered at if the streets, towards nightfall, are full of excited bands of girls, when rougher and noisier elements are, as usual, most in evidence. The wonder is, on the whole, that there is not more rowdiness, and that wherever the woman patrols are at work, it should be so comparatively easily dealt with. "We have travelled," says the report, "up and down one line in different carriages when the girls leave work, as we were told that a great deal of rowdy behaviour and very bad talk goes on at the stations and in the trains, but we have not experienced it, and possibly our presence prevented it."

Quite recently, at a Mothers' Union Service at St. Paul's, the Bishop of Oxford took occasion to say that we were more proud of our young men than our young women, and more ashamed of our young women than of our young men. You cannot bring an indictment in this way against the young women of a country. As a general statement the words are cruelly untrue, and it is unfortunate that they have been given prominence by wide publicity in the Press. The difficulties, certain to arise in the neighbourhood of large camps where troops are quartered, are discounted beforehand; but, all unconsciously, while every allowance is made for young men under the strain of war conditions, the same charity and psychological knowledge is not always brought to bear in the case of young girls. Yet the good service now rendered by tens of thousands of young women deserved, we think, to be taken into consideration before passing so general a judgment.

Less has been done for girls in the past than for boys. How few girls' cadet corps have been formed, and how hard it is to get funds for these most valuable corps! How easy, in comparison, to get support for a boys' scout centre. The women patrols, who are coping with the results of past neglect, deserve the cordial support of us all in their admirable work.

Undesirable Retrenchment in Education.

For the winning of the war, we are told to weariness, the three grand essentials are men, money, and munitions. To this end the country has been rigorously mobilised and every effort has been, and is being, made to deserve success along these lines.

It should have been quite as evident to our statesmen that for the work of reconstruction after the war the one hope lay in the children; that the old country should be able in her exhaustion to look to a generation young, energetic, disciplined, mentally and physically fit. We should then have seen also a mobilisation of forces in our schools and a "standing to arms" in our Department of Education.

All the more was this necessary, as the schools were in danger. From the elementary schools alone 20,000 teachers had joined the forces. True, their places could be taken by women, could these be found at the moment when so many more attractive careers were opening. Women are successful teachers of boys under the age of twelve or thirteen, and also of boys over sixteen, but in the years between, the task is much more difficult and requires careful organisation. It was obvious that under the best conditions the schools would feel the strain, but with thoughtful statesmanship and a strong hand at the helm, they might weather the storm. At any rate, we could hope for a strong Minister of Education. Alas! those to whom we actually looked for light and leading were the first to sound the retreat. At the moment of our greatest need the ministry passed into the hands of the Labour Member of the Cabinet—a member quite openly added, not for the work of education, but to help the Government in its relation with the world of labour—a tumultuous world at this moment. Obviously he would have his hands full with matter quite other than the schools.

Then the staff at Whitehall was dissipated. It was taken for granted little would be doing in the schools, so that permanent staff—inspectors, clerks, &c.—were freely lent to other departments—the Home Office, War Office, Board of Trade, &c. So openly was this done that one of the first documents issued was Circular 927, which threw the greater part of the responsibility for whatever might happen on to the local education authorities, telling them to do the best they could with staffing, but to cease to give the ordinary notification of what was done to the Board. (It is only fair to say that the Scottish Education Department gave much greater help to the Scottish School Boards, and their Circular 478 compares most favourably with this document of the English Board.)

The battle for the schools was thus transferred from the central authority to the counties and the boroughs. It was a sad day for the Progressive members of the local education authorities. Up to this time those who cared for education, with the backing of the Board of Education, had just managed to keep the forces of reaction in leash. That backing now removed, the members of these bodies, who had always grudged the expenditure on education, now preached their doctrines in the name of patriotism, and cut down budgets "for the sake of the country." It is not only that there is hardly a local authority that has not reduced its education budget, but many have made their *main* retrenchment on education. One of the largest is not ashamed to tell us that four-fifths of its total retrenchment was made on education and one-fifth on the work of seventeen other committees! It has been stated and not denied that the present education budget of the London County Council is almost a million below the last pre-war budget.

And the pre-war standard was not a luxurious one. It provided for classes of sixty to one teacher, and even in peace times the labour in schools was diluted to the extent of 34 per cent., only 66 per cent. of the teachers being certificated. The total vote of the Board of Education for elementary education is nearly £12,400,000 in the present year, and a sum of £15,000,000 is added to that by the various local education authorities. We were told before the war that this sum of about £30,000,000 was the very greatest amount we could expect from the country—it now appears that it is about the price of a week's war!

Now the standard is lowered, classes are larger, headmasters and headmistresses must be responsible for classes (not an evil had they a good staff which did not need supervision), old teachers have returned, married women have resumed work, but still, all who know the schools know that they are now in a much less satisfactory condition than at the outbreak of war.

The local education authorities are not entirely to blame. They are burdened, many of them, by allowances made to men who have joined the colours, and only the support of public opinion could have strengthened their hands in maintaining the efficiency of the schools.

Things gradually got so bad that an alternative had to be found. If the authorities were not prepared to pay for staff, the number of children must be reduced. Why not lower the leaving age to twelve, or even eleven, in agricultural districts, and propose to admit no more children under six? It is interesting to note that the need of children's labour on the land has never been pressed by the Board of Agriculture, and we have had the spectacle of the education authorities arranging for the release of children below school leaving age (under certain timid restrictions) before the Department for Agriculture ask for them. The iniquity of refusing to admit children under six in poor areas, unless adequate crêche accommodation is forthcoming, is obvious.

All will agree that economy was necessary. All capital expenditure on new buildings and alterations, all expenditure on decorations, repair, furniture, apparatus, and even stationery, was necessarily reduced to the very lowest figure. But it is quite clear that in other directions the economy is dangerous and unremunerative, and has been made at the cost of a very considerable loss of educational efficiency.

At last in these later days a few protests against these undesirable economies are being heard, *e.g.*, from the National Union of Teachers, the Head Mistresses' Association, and from the Workers' Educational Association, but they attract little notice. A crying need is for the organisation of those who care for education, and a great meeting to rouse public interest in the schools. The writer travelled with some men home from the front the other day and heard a most interesting discussion on the relative characteristics of the Allies and the enemy. One speaker closed the argument by saying: "I tell you what it is, miss, they (the enemy) are better educated than we are." I sadly reflected that his younger brother was likely to be still worse educated than he was.

Do not let us give up because little money is now available. Let us remember the words of the statesman, who almost alone has tried to stay the rush of false economy in matters educational in these dark days. "For the present," he says, "there is little public money to be had, and those who are pressing forward will have to pursue their labours in straitened circumstances. But they will be unworthy if they allow this to damp their idealism or to dishearten them in the task of bringing home to a great democracy that a far-reaching system of national education may bring with it the solution of many and great social problems," and is in point of fact a first line of national defence.

M. M. ALLAN.

Homerton College, Cambridge.

KOSSOVO DAY.

A national demonstration is being organised in recognition of the magnificent heroism of Serbia to celebrate throughout Great Britain the anniversary of Kossovo, on June 28th, as a SERBIAN DAY.

Memorial services will be held, lectures will be given in schools, drawing-rooms, and public halls, and garden fêtes, and there will be a distribution and sale of literature.

The object of the commemoration of the day is not primarily to raise money but to draw together more closely the two nations. But it is hoped, nevertheless, that there will be liberal gifts as a mark of our national sympathy. All that is raised, after expenses are deducted, will be given, one-fourth to the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia, and three-fourths to the Serbian Relief Fund (Children's Branch).

Helpers are urgently needed, and all particulars can be obtained from the Kossovo Day Committee, of which Dr. Elsie Inglis is Chairman, at 50, Parliament Street, Westminster.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS FOR BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Foreign Office, for extending to British prisoners of war interned abroad the benefits of the scheme which has been in operation for the last year in connection with Ruhleben, for supplying selected books of an educational character to those of the interned who may be desirous of continuing their studies in any subject. An appeal is, therefore, made for a plentiful supply of new or secondhand books of an educational character (light literature and fiction is available from other sources) to meet the needs of the many thousands of British prisoners interned in enemy or neutral countries. It is to be hoped that to this appeal there may be a liberal response. A circular explanatory of the educational book scheme can be obtained by sending a postcard, addressed at the Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W., to Mr. A. T. Davies, who is in charge of the arrangements.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary: Miss Helen Wright.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

The National Union is making great efforts to help the refugees from the war zone in Russia, and has undertaken important medical work, particularly for women and children, in co-operation with the Zemstvos, and with the Great Britain to Poland Fund. A successful Maternity Hospital has been established in Petrograd, and now doctors and nurses are being sent to Galicia behind the lines, and to the Province of Kazan, to cope with cholera, small-pox, and other infectious diseases which the refugees are carrying to the Russians. £6,074 has already been raised, and another £3,300 is needed before January; also a motor-ambulance for Galicia. Will *you* help?

TWENTY-THIRD LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	5,873	0	1
Deal and Walmer and District W.S.S., Mrs. Tudor		3	0
Per Mrs. George Simpson: Mrs. Haywood (£1), Anonymous (£1)	2	0	0
Miss H. Fryer	2	2	0
Miss Mary C. F. Stuart ...	25	0	0
Miss Alice Bolton—Monthly donation for May and June	1	0	0
Miss Phillis M. Camdler ...	2	2	0
Society of the Annunciation ...	1	10	0
Heathfield W.S.S.	5	0	0
Miss E. M. Aldis	1	10	0
Mrs. Eyres	5	0	0
Miss Lucy Mason, 6th donation	1	0	0
Liverpool Women's War Service Bureau	32	0	0
Ilkley W.S.S., Mrs. Isaac Smith's Drawing-room Meeting	122	14	0
	£6,074	1	1

The Hon. Treasurers acknowledge gratefully three splendid donations, one of £122 14s. from the Ilkley Women's Suffrage Society, the result of Mrs. Isaac Smith's drawing-room meeting addressed by Miss Geraldine Cooke; one of £32 from the Liverpool Women's War Service Bureau; and one of £25 from Miss Mary Stuart, of London. Further subscriptions should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915 ...	1,448	18	0
Received from June 5th to 10th, 1916:—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss A. V. Dutton	1	1	0
Mrs. Patrick Graham		5	0
Miss Elsie Hensman		10	0
Miss Ethel Hensman		5	0
Mrs. Howard Somers		5	0
Mrs. J. C. P. Thompson ...		2	0
C. P. F.		2	6
Mrs. W. Kirby		2	6
Affiliation Fees.			
Warrington W.S.S.	1	2	3
Wolverhampton W.S.S. ...	2	0	0
Whaley Bridge W.S.S. ...	1	2	6
High Wycombe W.S.S. ...		10	0
General Service Fund Donations.			
Miss E. M. Aldis	3	0	0
Mrs. Patrick Graham		5	0
Miss B. L. Hutchins	1	0	0
Gateshead W.S.S.	2	2	0
Received for Scottish Women's Hospital		10	0
	£1,463	2	9

The National Union and the Cabinet.

Following the correspondence between Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. Asquith, many of the Societies of the N.U. have sent letters and resolutions to the members of the Cabinet to remind them of Women's Suffrage in connection with any proposal for readjusting or altering the existing registration arrangements.

Mr. Henderson, one of our staunchest supporters in the present Cabinet, writes that he has received a large number of resolutions from branches of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies defining the position of the Society with regard to registration. As the pressure of work makes it impossible for him to reply to each resolution separately, he takes this opportunity of saying that his views on the subject of Women's Suffrage, which are well known, have not undergone any change, and he has observed, with much satisfaction, the great development in public opinion on the subject in the last two years. He agrees that in any discussion of Electoral Reform which would involve an alteration of the existing qualifications, it has become impossible to avoid the problem of Woman Suffrage, and, speaking for himself and the Labour Party, he is sanguine that when the matter comes to be considered afresh and without the prejudice derived from past controversies, the views which they have always held will receive effective support from the majority of the public.

The Secretary of the N.U. has also received the following letters from Mr. McKenna, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Montagu:—

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
June 8th, 1916.

Dear Madam,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has received a large number of letters forwarding resolutions adopted by Women's Suffrage Societies affiliated to your Union in regard to revision of the Parliamentary Register. Mr. McKenna regrets that owing to great pressure of work it will not be possible to acknowledge each letter separately, and he is accordingly sending you this acknowledgment of the communications he has received from the various branches of the Union.—Yours faithfully,

Alan Parsons.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.
June 13th, 1916.

Dear Madam,—I am desired by Lord Crewe to inform you that he has received 225 letters from the various branches of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, conveying copies of two resolutions adopted by your Society on the subject of the proposed Registration Bill. Owing to pressure of work in this Office it has not been possible for each of these letters to be acknowledged separately.—I am, yours faithfully,

W. E. Bosworth Smith
(*Private Secretary*).

The Treasury, S.W.
June 13th, 1916.

Dear Madam,—I am desired by Mr. Montagu to acknowledge the receipt of letters from the various branches of your Organisation with reference to the question of Women's Suffrage, and I am to say that he will not fail to give them his careful attention.—Yours faithfully,

S. D. Waley.

From the Women Voters of New Zealand.

To the Right Honourable W. F. Massey, Premier, New Zealand, and
To the Right Honourable Sir Joseph G. Ward, Bart., Minister of Finance, New Zealand.

Sirs,—In view of your projected visit to England, we, the undersigned women voters of New Zealand, make this earnest request to you, as our representatives in the heart of that great Empire to which we belong. We ask that, when in conference with the Ministers of Great Britain and with your fellow statesmen of the Dominions, you will affirm the need for the enfranchisement of women in Great Britain and throughout the Empire.

We are aware that in normal times some would consider such a request beyond your province to grant or ours to make. But we live in days when precedents are readily broken and readily laid down; days, in brief, when the honour, well-being, and safety of the Empire must be the first and immediate consideration. It is because we are wholly convinced that the honour, well-being, and safety of the Empire do demand the speedy enfranchisement of its women that we venture thus to address you, after watching with anxiety the history of the British Suffrage Movement during the last ten years. It is not necessary for us to urge upon you the proved results of Woman Suffrage wherever granted. From your own public utterances we understand that you rightly regard yourselves as the first Ministers of a people with whom the relations of the women and the Administration are happy, natural, trustful, and co-operative.

We, therefore, need ask you only to consider:—

1. That if, at the anticipated great peace settlement, the women of Great Britain are still politically inferior to their sisters in the Dominions, they will be placed in an anomalous and humiliating position, detracting from the dignity and unity of the Empire.

2. That other nations, confronted with great dangers from abroad, or pressing problems at home, have recognised that they must make fullest use of the unhampered powers of their women.

3. That, in the troubled and difficult years immediately succeeding the declaration of peace, Great Britain cannot afford to lose an iota of the conserving, recuperative, upbuilding power which women would pre-eminently exert in a proper sphere of responsibility.

4. That for the true well-being and permanent peace of the earth, the civic co-operation and the softening international influence of women are indispensable. The example of Great Britain at such a crisis would have incalculable weight.

On these grounds, then, we respectfully urge that in your goodness, and according to your discretion, you will speak thus in the name of New Zealand, the first of British States to free its women.

Christchurch, April 26th, 1916.

Woman Munition Worker riveting Base Plugs on Shell Bodies.

Help the WOMEN

who are helping to end the war.

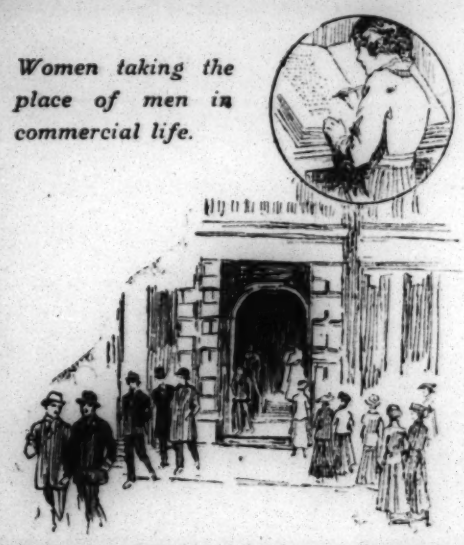
Women and girls have come to the rescue. Thousands of them are crowding into munition areas and into industrial and commercial life. Emergency conditions prevail. Wages are not as high as is generally supposed. Girls have to live in crowded lodgings, and will sometimes share a single bed in eight-hour turns. Even to obtain good food is often difficult, sometimes impossible. The

WOMEN'S WAR TIME FUND

of the **Young Women's Christian Association**

was started to promote the social and physical welfare of the girl and women workers. £25,000 has already been subscribed, and **Rest Rooms, Canteens,** or **Hostels** have been opened in 33 centres since the beginning of the year.

Women taking the place of men in commercial life.



A young girl in one of the munition factories writes:—"I worked at —— before and after the Y.W.C.A. started work, and I cannot tell you what a difference the Y.W.C.A. has made in the lives of all of us in the munition works."

The Compulsion Act will cause many more thousands of women and girls to fill the places of the men, and a further

£25,000 is immediately required.

As soon as the Rooms are started they are made as far as possible self-supporting. Think what the health of the women—the future mothers of our race—means! At times the work seems overwhelming, and it is impossible to accede to all the calls made upon us.

£1 will provide a bed.
£5 will furnish a Cubicle.
£20 will provide and furnish a Cubicle.
£500 will provide a Rest Room or Light Canteen.

Amounts, large or small, should be sent to the Duchess of Sutherland, 9, Stratford Place, London, W.; to Lord Sydenham, Y.W.C.A., 26, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W., or to Miss Picton-Turbervill, at the latter address. Communications should be endorsed "Women's War Time Fund."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Birmingham has decided to license women as taxi-cab drivers, being the first city to do so.

The Board of Agriculture is considering the need of providing crèches in country districts in order to enable a greater number of women to work on the land.

Women are engaged at Ealing in keeping the parks clean and tidy, and wives of lodge-keepers now on active service are undertaking their husband's duties.

Parties of women students from the University of London have been organised to work on the land in relays from July to September. Applications should be made to the Agricultural Department, Board of Trade.

Though Lambeth has not found it necessary to employ for street watering the women volunteers which the Women's Service Bureau promised to supply, the Borough Council is asking if the women would undertake other branches of municipal labour.

According to an official return laid before the Reichstag 36,000 women are employed on the German State railways, and the number is rapidly increasing. They are working as ticket-collectors, porters, navvies, engine-cleaners, and keepers of level-crossings.

Speaking at a conference of the Royal Sanitary Institute on "Sanitary Administration under War Conditions," Mr. H. Percy Boulnois said that women employed in street cleansing were inclined to be too particular, and to cleanse a street as if it were their own back yard; but, so far as health was concerned, that was a fault in the right direction.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Association and Governors of the South London Hospital for Women, whose new premises are to be opened by the Queen on July 4th, Sir Frederick Treves stated that the one thing still needed before the woman doctor could be said to have come into her own was fuller opportunity of hospital practice. This the South London Hospital helps to provide, as it is staffed entirely by women.

By the agreement made with the Boilermakers' Society dilution of labour becomes general on the Clyde. It had already been adopted in the engineering shops, but in order to meet the needs of the Admiralty it was found necessary in the building yards as well. By the settlement arrived at all customary lines of demarcation are swept away, and there is to be a large introduction of unskilled men and women, in order that sufficient labour may be obtained.

The death of Mme. Jane Dieulafoy, recorded in *Le Mouvement Féministe,* will recall to memory the two great explorers, husband and wife, whose excavations at Shushan, in Persia, filled several rooms of the Louvre Museum with beautiful relics of the time of Artaxerxes. Mme. Dieulafoy was also an active worker for the political enfranchisement of women. In 1912, she started a campaign for the admission of women into the administrative service of the Army. The Minister of War had authorised preparations to be made, which were cut short by the outbreak of war.

Woolwich is faced with the problem of finding accommodation for some 20,000 women workers, of whom only 6,000 or 7,000 can be housed in hostels. The question is being considered by a local Advisory Committee, formed by the Board of Trade, acting in consultation with the Home Office and the Ministry of Munitions, to assist the Board with regard to the extension of women's employment in the industrial occupations of the district. We are glad to see that a number of women's organisations are represented on this committee. It includes Miss Squire (Chief Woman Factory Inspector), Miss Fitzgerald (Woman Sanitary Inspector, Woolwich), Miss Florence Campbell (Y.W.C.A.), Miss Swayne (Lewisham N.A.D., Red Cross Society), Miss Edith Glover (National Union of Women Workers), Miss Lasham, L.L.A., Mrs. Frank Smith, Miss Grant (Girls' Friendly Society), Mrs. Burge, Mrs. Ross (Women's Co-operative Guilds), Miss Turnbull, and Miss Margaret Bondfield (National Federation of Women Workers). The Chairman is Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., and Miss Stopford (Board of Trade) is Secretary. The Committee are appealing to the patriotism of local householders to take in as many girls as they can, and are keeping a register of offers. A day nursery is also being started for the benefit of women with young children, but the employment of women with children under twelve months old is being discouraged, unless for special reasons.

At a debate held by the Association of Advertising Women between its own members and the principals of Girls' High Schools, the subject for discussion was "How to Supply the Demand in the Business World for Trained Girls from the Best Schools." Miss Charlesworth, of the Local Government Board and Women Clerks' and Secretaries' Association, referred to the necessity for a changed attitude of mind amongst those entering business. Women must learn to realise that their work is wanted, that they are worthy of their hire, and that they must depend entirely upon themselves. Training should be directed to these ends, and to producing women who will be able to overcome the effects caused by the influx of the untrained into all branches of business. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether early specialisation is desirable, and as to what reforms are necessary in our present system of secondary education. Miss Basnett (Women Clerks' and Secretaries' Association) referred to the demand for women book-keepers of the accountancy standard, and Miss Carey mentioned the openings for those who will learn Russian and Spanish. Miss Carey emphasised the fact that new export trade must replace that lost through the war, since it is our manufactures and products which have made the Empire what it is and obtained the wealth for the Empire which pays for Army, Navy, and Education.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	110,720	13	7½
Further donations received to June 8th, 1916:—			
*Per Miss E. Hobson, Women's Staff, Unemployment Insurance, Divisional Office, Board of Trade, Warrington, further instalment towards bed (Royaumont)	4	3	4
*Per Mrs. Ring, Secretary, Central Counties Federation (proceeds of lantern lecture), per Nuneaton Society	11	14	4
Mrs. A. Kelgreen Cyraix, L.R.C.P.S.	2	2	0
*Per Miss Hyde, Hon. Secretary, Hull W.S.S. (collection at Dr. Lewis' lecture) ...	8	10	0
*Per Miss Isabella Paterson...	1	2	6
Liberton Parish Church Juvenile Choir, per Rev. R. Burnett	5	0	0
J. D. Brown, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Coats	1	1	0
*Per Miss E. Alison, Hon. Treasurer, Perth W.S.S., Staff of Kinnoull School ...		12	8
Leslie Co-Operative Society, Ltd., Fifeshire (result of Miss Bury's appeal)		10	0
*Serbian Relief Committee, New York (2nd instalment), per Commercial Bank of Scotland, Greenock Branch	2,000	0	0
National Union of Mine Workers, per Wm. Adamson, Esq., Miners' Office, Dunfermline	500	0	0
Per Dr. Beatrice McGregor (proceeds of her lecture to Kingston Sisterhood, Baptist Chapel), per Mrs. Dale, Secretary	1	10	0
*Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh W.S.S.: Collected by St. Cuthberts' Women's Guild from members of St. Cuthbert Co-operative Society, to name 2 beds "St. Cuthberts' Co-Operative Women's Guild" Beds (£112), Longtown Branch (Cumberland), Nat. Union of Railwaymen (10s. 6d.), *Messrs. MacTaggart, Scott & Co. (£1 15s. 9d.), Carlisle No. 6 Branch, Nat. Union of Railwaymen (13s.)	114	19	3
*Per J. Morison, Esq. (further donation from Burma) ...	50	0	0
R. W. Cooper, Esq.	50	0	0
Per Miss Lilian Reay: Carlisle and District Branch W.S.S. (donations from friends for Serbia)		12	6
*Per Miss Bury, Kelty Public House Society	3	0	0
Per Messrs. L. & J. McLaren, W.S.: Miss Isabella Young Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, per Miss I. Fletcher, Hon. Treas., Liverpool, to name "Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Liverpool" Bed, 6 months (Royaumont)	25	0	0
*Per Mrs. E. Browne, Hon. Treas., King's Sutton W.S.S.	3	12	9
John McWilliam, Esq.	1	1	0
*Per J. Allison, Esq., Hon. Sec., National Flag Day Committee, Glasgow (1st instalment (£4,025, £25 already acknowledged from Carron Co., Falkirk)	4,000	0	0
*Per Mrs. Patterson, Hon. Treas., Farnham District W.S.S.		6	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees of Messrs. Rowe & Sons (£4 1s. 3d.), collected by Miss Clark, Edinburgh (further towards "Scots Thistle" Bed) (£2)	6	1	3
*Per Miss Jessie T. Mitchell: Proceeds of Whist Drives arranged by Lerwick Emergency Helpers and others, with a few donations from friends and from Lerwick W.S.S., for 2nd 6 months of "Lerwick" Bed (Royaumont)	25	0	0
J. C. L., per Miss Morrison ...	5	6	
*Per Miss M. Lauder: George Lauder, Esq. (Serbians) ...	50	0	0
Mrs. Bruce (Salonika)	3	3	0
R. W.	2	0	0
Miss Christie	1	0	0
Mrs. Lockhart	5	0	0
Miss Dickson (Corsica) ...	5	0	0
Per Mrs. Kynoch, Hon. Treas., Banffshire League of Honour, to name bed "Banffshire League of Honour" Bed (New Unit) ...	27	11	0
Miss Doig	1	10	0
Total	£117,634	1	8½

* Denotes additional donation.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"St. Cuthberts' Co-Operative Women's Guild I and II." (2 beds) (Salonika) 1 year	Per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas. Edinburgh W.S.S.: Collected by St. Cuthbert's Women's Guild from members of St. Cuthbert's Co-Operative Society.
"Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Liverpool" (Royaumont) 6 months	Per Miss Fletcher, Hon. Treas., Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Liverpool Branch.
"Lerwick" (Royaumont), 2nd 6 months	Per Miss Jessie T. Mitchell, Southness: Proceeds of Whist Drives by Lerwick Emergency Helpers and others, and a few donations from friends and Lerwick W.S.S.
"Banffshire League of Honour" (New Unit), 6 months	Per Mrs. Kynoch, Hon. Treas.; Banffshire League of Honour, Isla Bank, Keith.

WANTED.

Lady between 24 and 35 years to serve as orderly. Must speak fluent French or German, and have hospital experience or training in Domestic Science. No salary.—Apply Hon. Secretary, Personnel Committee, Scottish Women's Hospital, 2, St. Andrews-square, Edinburgh.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

West Riding of Yorks.

The Bolton Society held its annual meeting on May 17th. It was followed by a very successful public meeting, with J. Edwards, Esq., of Bolton, in the chair, and Mrs. Annott Robinson, L.L.A., as chief speaker, her subject being the substitution of women for men in industry during the war, its effect on child-welfare, and the vital necessity for women to have political status in the reorganisation of labour which must follow.

Mr. Edwards, pointing out that with all their tremendous stake in the war, women had had no voice in its plans or arrangements, said it was absolutely essential for the national welfare that they should have a wider and more secure field for service. Both speakers emphasised the importance of the inclusion of women in any alteration of the franchise, such as is at present under consideration, and as a result of the meeting the two following resolutions were passed and sent to the M.P.'s or local authorities indicated:—

1. "That in view of the increasing number of women engaged in industrial, commercial, and professional work, and of the value of their national services during the war, this meeting urges the Government to provide an opportunity under the Registration Bill for the enfranchisement of women, thus enabling them to vote at the next General Election."

2. "This meeting protests against the pressure now being exercised to interfere with the attendance of young children at primary schools at a time when national demands and personal necessities are drawing into industrial work an increasing proportion of the mothers of those children."

Copies of these two resolutions were sent to the Prime Minister and three local M.P.'s, one of whom sent a most cordial reply. A copy of resolution 2 was also sent to the Minister of Education, the local education authorities, and the Committee for War Economy.

The Society is now organising outdoor meetings, two of which were addressed by Mrs. Annott Robinson last Friday, one during the dinner-hour for the women employed in a local hosiery factory, the other in the evening, in the Town Hall Square. These meetings were inspiringly successful, and encourage the Society to pursue its policy of renewed activity with vigour. At the evening meeting three dozen copies of The Common Cause were sold, and a dozen and a-half pamphlets on "Women in the Labour Market."

Huddersfield.—The annual meeting was held at the Temperance Hall on May 20th. Dr. Lilian Chesney, a senior doctor in the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit, gave a most interesting address on "The great retreat with the Serbian Army across the Albanian Mountains." A number of lantern slides were shown, and a collection taken on behalf of the Scottish Hospitals.

Miss Siddon, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that good continuous if unobtrusive work was being done in the cause of Women's Suffrage. Good useful work also was being done on behalf of the Women's Scottish Hospitals. English women of every shade of opinion were responding to the demand for national service. Every English woman so responding was helping forward their claim to the suffrage, and was proving not only their right but their capacity for using it wisely and well. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ernest Parkin, and carried without further discussion.

Miss Siddon was re-elected President of the Branch, and the officials and Council were also re-elected.

Ilkley.—The annual meeting of the Ilkley W.S.S. was held in the Congregational Lecture Hall on March 30th. Mrs. Rabagliate, President of the Society, presided. The annual report was read by Miss Harrison, in which, referring to the work undertaken, as a result of the Flag Day in aid of the Women's Hospitals in Serbia, £100 18s. 9d. had been sent to the Treasurer of the Hospitals. Regret was expressed at the resignation of Mrs. Atkinson, Hon. Treasurer. The officers and Committee were re-elected, with one or two changes. Mrs. R. Thornton was elected Hon. Treasurer, in place of Mrs. C. W. Atkinson. Mrs. Rabagliate spoke of the hospital work done by the Ilkley W.S.S. After the business meeting, a lecture was delivered by Miss Geraldine Cooke on "The Maternity Unit for the Relief of Refugees into Russia." A collection was taken at the close, which amounted to £5.

Sheffield.—A garden party was held at Ecclesall Grange on Saturday, June 3rd, by kind invitation of our President, Mrs. Fisher. The afternoon was fine, and nearly two hundred members and friends were present to enjoy the pleasure of meeting in such beautiful surroundings, and of hearing a most interesting address from Mrs. Bertram Russell. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, who was also to have addressed us, was absent, owing to family bereavement, and our gratitude to him and Mrs. Fisher for not letting their trouble interfere with our gathering was warmly expressed. A vote of thanks to the speaker and the hostess was proposed by the Rev. Canon Houghton, vicar of the parish, and seconded by the Rev. J. F. Matthews. An excellent tea was provided by members of the Committee. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken, and over forty new members were enrolled.

On Monday, June 5th, we had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Geraldine Cooke, who attended the monthly Committee meeting and addressed us.

Manchester and District.

Manchester.—The Society held a successful meeting at the Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., at 5 p.m., on Monday, June 5th. The chair was taken by Mrs. T. C. Waterhouse, who pointed out that since the last public meeting, in October, 1915, the Society had been working on the lines suggested by Mrs. Fawcett—viz., hospitals for the Allies, the care of the children, and the promotion of wise thrift and national investment. Now the time had come for a forward movement for Suffrage. Miss Atkinson was present to apologise for Mrs. Strachey, who had been prevented from attending. Miss Rathbone gave an address in support of a resolution which was afterwards carried unanimously. She dwelt on the need for work and vigilance amongst Suffragists in view of the coming Registration Bill; a great deal depended on the terms of this Bill. If it altered the basis of the franchise without including women, the postponement of our claim would be long and indefinite; therefore, we must keep a keen watch, and recruit our members.

Miss Cox, in proposing the vote of thanks, laid emphasis on the need for further Suffrage work. Mr. Hewit, in seconding, said that the claim for Women's Franchise was more a national than merely a women's question.

Copies of The Common Cause were sold, new members made, and a collection taken, which realised £2 6s. 10½d.

Tea was served at 4.15, when the members met together for a pleasant chat before the meeting.

Oldham.—On June 1st, Mrs. Annot Robinson addressed a meeting of members and friends in the Music Room, Wernalte Park, Oldham. The President was in the chair. Mrs. Robinson spoke on "Women's War Interests," and the resolution, asking that women should be given power to vote at the next General Election, was carried unanimously, as was also a resolution on child labour, which expressed satisfaction that the local Education Committee had disapproved of the lowering of school age.

North Western Federation.

An informal meeting of this Federation was held at the Station Hotel, Carnforth, on Saturday, June 3rd, to meet Miss Geraldine Cooke and discuss the campaign suggested by the Executive Committee. Seven societies were represented, and the necessary business of the Federation was taken first. It had been settled previously by a postal vote that the officers of the Federation should carry on for another year. Miss C. E. Marshall was elected to the vacant post of Vice-President.

Societies were urged to supply THE COMMON CAUSE at local libraries and clubs. Miss G. Cooke made an invigorating speech, and societies present were eager to have a visit from her. She will tour the North-Western Federation during the first fortnight in July.

The following resolution was passed: "In view of recent Ministerial assurances that the Parliamentary register is going to be revised, this meeting urges that legislation which would enable women to vote at the next General Election shall be introduced by the Government before the end of the present Parliament."

This resolution, signed by the President and Secretary, with a letter stating that it had been passed by seven of our societies, was sent on June 7th to the members of the Cabinet.

AMBLESIDE.—A well attended drawing-room meeting in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals was held at Croft by Mrs. Cunliffe's invitation, on May 17th, when Dr. Alice Hutchison gave an intensely interesting account of the work and adventures of the Unit she was in charge of in Serbia. Her audience was delighted with her account. A collection was made after the meeting, and £17 was sent to the Scottish Hospital Fund.

South Kensington Independent Branch.

A maternity and child welfare centre has been started by the Committee of the South Kensington Independent Branch on Campden Hill, in the congested area behind Notting Hill Gate Station. The Vicar of St. George's, Campden Hill, has kindly lent the Parish Hall for the purpose. The centre has been recognised by the Borough Council, so the Committee has the invaluable help of the municipal health visitor, and also the loan of a weighing machine. Application has been made to the Local Government Board for a grant, which would amount to half the current expenses, payable after the first year, if the conditions meet the requirements of the Government inspector.

The paid staff consists of a physician, Dr. Mabel Paine, who attends for consultations on one afternoon a week, and a trained nurse, who helps the doctor, dispenses the medicines, and visits the children in their homes. No special consultation day for expectant mothers has yet been arranged, but it is hoped that as the work develops this will be found practicable. Many members of the branch have also enrolled themselves as voluntary workers.

The number of attendances since the centre was opened on March 16th has increased very rapidly, from thirteen at the first consultation to thirty-one at the last, and it will soon be necessary to open the "Mothers' Welcome" on a second afternoon in the week for weighings and health talks to mothers. The undertaking has been warmly appreciated by all classes, and the experiment of co-operation between a Suffrage Society and the municipal authorities has proved a complete success.

HOCKWOLD.—The annual meeting was held on the afternoon of June 7th, and Mrs. Tennant gave a lantern lecture on the Scottish Women's Hospital in Hockwold Old Schoolroom in the evening. There was a good audience, and members and friends were interested to hear of the splendid work done by the lady doctors with the different units abroad.

NEWPORT.—On May 18th, the Society held a meeting, presided over by Lady Baring, of Cowes, support by Alderman J. Thomas, J.P., Mrs. Harvey, and others. After the reading of the annual report, Miss Mercer, an old friend and strong supporter of the Society, gave a very interesting lecture on "War Charities and War Activities." She sketched the history of the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, firing the meeting with the desire to organise a Lamp Day for the island. A collection for the Home realised £8 2s. 6d., and Miss Stroh gave a birthday offering of £3 10s. 6d.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JUNE 17.

Southport—At the Central Football Field, an outdoor "Olde Englishe Faire," in aid of the Polish Children's Unit at Kazan—A Pastoral Play, Shakespearean Songs and Recitals, Morris and Maypole Dances, Skittles, Archery, and Quoits Competitions, and a Jester are among the items—Provision has been made for indoor accommodation in case of bad weather.

JUNE 19.

Birmingham—St. Barnabas' Mothers' Meeting—Motherhood—Mrs. Eric Carter 3.0

Birmingham—Small Heath Women's Co-operative Guild—Motherhood—Mrs. Barrow Cadbury 3.0

Birmingham—South Yardley Sisterhood—Motherhood—Mrs. Harrison Barrow 8.0

Birmingham—St. Mary's Aston Brook—Motherhood—Miss Smallwood 8.0

JUNE 20.

Birmingham—Floodgate Street Medical Mission—Motherhood—Mrs. Ring 3.0

South Kensington—Drawing-room Meeting at Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, in aid of the Campden Hill Child Welfare Centre of the South Kensington Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage—Speakers, Miss Richmond and Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky—Chair, the Mayoress of Kensington 5.0

Bristol—Women's Interests Committee, at 40, Park Street 7.30

Shipley—Annual Meeting for members and friends—A Garden Party will be held at Normandy Villa, 23, Moorhead Lane—Miss G. Cooke will speak on "Russian Maternity Work for Refugees—Tea, 4.30—Collection for Russian Maternity Unit 3.0

Tunbridge Wells—At "The Wilderness" (by kind permission of Mrs. Lelacheur)—Speakers, Mrs. Streeter and Miss Alice Jones—Lady Matthews in the Chair 5.30

JUNE 21.

Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen—Fifth Annual Meeting, at the Wigan Institute—Speaker, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, on "The Status of Women after the War"—Chair, Lady Nott-Bower 5.0

Birmingham—Mrs. Rabones' Infant Welfare Meeting, Handsworth—Mrs. Ring 3.30

JUNE 22.

Birmingham—Barnt Green B.W.T.A., at Upwood—Mrs. Ring 4.0

JUNE 23.

University College—A Lecture will be given by Miss Muriel Matters

JUNE 28.

Cheltenham—Garden Meeting at Hill House, Leckhampton Hill—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 3.15

JUNE 30.

Eastbourne—"At Home," at Raven's Croft School, St. John's Road (by kind permission of the Principals, the Misses Mullins)—Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., on "The Status of Women after the War"—After Tea, Musical Programme—Members of N.U.W.S.S. invited 3.0

Bradford—Preliminary Meeting—Annual Meeting at Patriotic Club (Girls')—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke—Entertainment, 8.30—Refreshments—Collection 6.45

JULY 1.

Carnforth—Station Hotel—Speaker, Miss Geraldine Cooke 2.45

Working Parties.

Ascot N.U.—Working Party for Members Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Ascot Society—Working Party for Members, at Sunninghall Every Thursday, 2.30—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—Working Party, at 40, Park Street—June 21st 3.0—5.0

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0—6.0

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Leamington—Every Tuesday, at 35, Warwick Street, to make sandbags; and every Wednesday, to make hospital garments 2.30

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30

Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 56, Iverna Court, W.—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0—4.30

Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

COMING EVENTS.

On Friday, June 23rd, at 5.30, at University College, a lecture will be given by Miss Muriel Matters, the well-known Australian Suffrage speaker for the Montessori Society, on Dr. Maria Montessori's recent course at Barcelona. Miss Muriel Matters has just returned from this course. Her interest in the Montessori movement is not merely a pedagogic one, and her lecture will appeal to a general audience. Tickets (1s. each) from Dr. Jessie White, 49, Gordon Mansions, W.C.

The British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union are holding a public meeting on July 7th at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which a number of interesting questions will be discussed, including "Loss of Nationality through Marriage." The International Women's Franchise Club kindly offers the hospitality of its rooms for the week to delegates and representatives from Overseas. An "At Home" will be given at 400, Old Ford-road, Bow, by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, on Monday afternoon, July 3rd.

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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10	- 9	2 0	3 6
20	1 3	3 3	5 9
30	1 9	4 6	7 6
40	2 3	6 9	12 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION.—Conference, July 5th, 6th, and 7th, Central Hall, Westminster. Subjects: Women as Citizens in the Dominions Overseas; Sex Morality and Sex Education; Women and Children in the Industrial World; India.—Particulars from the Hon. Sec., B.D.W.S.U., c/o International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.—June 21st, 8 p.m., "Hodge in Petticoats," by the Countess of Warwick. Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Samuel.

MONTESSORI SOCIETY'S Summer School, Wootton, Oxford, August 3rd to 23rd. For teachers and parents. Montessori class, lectures, discussions.—Particulars, Dr. Jessie White, 49, Gordon Mansions, W.C.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE will hold a meeting at the New Constitutional Hall, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W., Tuesday, June 20th, 3 p.m. "Sidelights on the Zeppelin and a Visit to a Zeppelin Shed," by Mrs. Piggott. Hostess, The Baroness de Knoop.

WANTED.

READING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY DAY, 229, King's-rd.—Who will give, lend, or sell very cheaply a good Mangle? Urgent need.

[Continued on page 136

Continued from page 135.]

LADY (L.S.W.S. Member), not desiring to purchase in war-time, would like to give house room to the Piano of any reader who may be warehousing her furniture. Advertiser has taken charge of friend's piano for some years, but now, owing to removal, is without an instrument. Greatest care taken. No children. References given.—Write, Manager, COMMON CAUSE Office.

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